

AND PROPRIETOR.

NUMBER 8.

Spare Lines

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Sure way to be bored—Go to the oil region.

Why is a sidesaddle like a four quart measure? It holds a gall on.

Many people have just enough conscience to keep them miserable all their lives.

A private banker is every man who can lay his hand on his pocket, and speak of his cash here.

We tell you, young ladies, that divine love is better than human. You had better be on your own knees than upon the gentlemen's.

Why does the new moon remind one of a giddy girl? Because she's too young to show much reflection.

There is said to be a man in the moon. In the honeymoon there are both a man and a woman.

Odors from boiling ham, cabbage, &c., may be prevented by throwing red pepper-pods or a few pieces of charcoal into the pot.

Why is a bridegroom worth more than a bride? Because she is given away, and he is not.

Rum, while in hog-heads, is capable of doing no harm ; but when it gets into men's heads—look out.

"Myndeer, do you know what for we call our boy Hans?" "I do not, really." "Well, I will tell you. Der reason we call our boy Hans is—it ish his name."

A Scotchman asked an Irishman, "Why were half farthings coined in England?" The answer was, "To give Scotchmen an op-

"Jennie," said a Puritan to his daughter who was asking his consent to accompany her urgent and favored suitor to the altar. "Jennie, it's a very solemn thing to get married." "I know it, father," replied the sensible damsel, "but it's a great deal solemnner not to."

A Captain of a vessel loading coals went into a merchant's counting-house, and requested the loan of a rake. The merchant looking toward his clerks, replied: "I have a number of them, but none I believe wish to be hauled over the coals."

A very tedious fellow annoyed Douglas Jerrold very much by his everlasting long stories, and on one occasion he related having heard a song by which he was quite carried away. Douglas looking around, asked if any one present could sing that song.

er of the Rue St. Denis, in Paris, who died recently, ended thus: "I desire my heirs to take measures at once for my autopsy, and to place my body in the hands of men of science, that it may be carefully dissected, for am determined to know the cause of my death."

"What have you to offer?" "A bullet-proof jacket, your Grace." "Put it on." The inventor obeyed. The Duke rang a bell. An aid-de-camp presented himself. "Tell the captain of the guard to order one of the

men to load with ball and cartridge." The inventor disappeared, and was never seen again near the Horse Guards. No money was wasted in trying that invention.

At a recent temperance meeting in Scotland, a convert got up to speak. "My

friends," said he, "three months ago I signed the pledge. [Cheers.] In a month afterward, my friends, I had a sovereign in my pocket, a thing I never had before. [Loud cheers.] In another month, my friends, I had a good coat on my back, a thing I never

had before. [Cheers much louder.] "A fortnight after that, my friends, I bought a coffin, because I felt pretty certain that if I kept the pledge another fortnight I should want one." [No cheers.]

Want of Decision.

Sidney Smith, in his work on Moral Philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lack for want of a little (though as it is

A great deal of talent is lost to the world for want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity be-

cause their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they had only been induced to begin, would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand

It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could

consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers, and his uncles, and his particular friends, till one day

he knows that he is sixty-five years of age, that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends, that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for over-squeamishness at present, that opportunity slips away. The ve-

ry period of life which a man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict sober calculations.

"THREE'S LIGHT BEYOND."—"When in Madeira," writes a traveller, "I set off one morning to reach the summit of a mountain, to gaze upon the distant scene and enjoy the balmy air. I had a guide with me, and we had with diffi-

gully ascended some two thousand feet, when a thick mist was seen descending upon us, quite obscuring the whole face of the heavens. I thought I had no hope left but at once to retrace our steps or be lost; but as the cloud came nearer, and the darkness overshadowed me, my guide ran on before me, penetrating the mist and calling in a hoarse voice, "come on."

by this understanding to me ever and anon, saying: 'Press on, master, press on, there's light beyond!' I did press on. In a few minutes the mist was passed, and I gazed upon a scene of transparent beauty. All was bright and cloudless above, and beneath was the almost level mist, concealing the world below me, and listening in the rays of the sun like a field of

untrodden snow. "There was nothing at that moment between me and the heavens." O ye, over whom clouds are gathering or who have sat beneath the shadow, be not dismayed if they rise before you. *Press on—there is light beyond!*

Miscellaneous.

An Interesting Conversation with General Sherman.

A writer in the New York World who has returned from a recent visit to Savannah, gives the following interesting account of a conversation he had with Gen. Sherman:

On my entrance in the room he rose from his seat and taking me by the hand, "What is the matter with you, A? What brings you here? Speculation? Oh! I understand, you are a cotton shark. Take care. I have decided to hang every one I can lay my hands on. Cotton sharks have brought ruin on the country and on the army, and I will not permit them to carry on their schemes in Savannah."

I disabused the General of this idea, and told him that my business was to set up some kind of an office in Savannah.

"Yes," I understand. You people of the North believe that a conquered city can be immediately converted into a commercial mart to the great benefit of the Union cause. I think quite differently. I believe that whoever we call trade and industry into captured cities we feed the rebel people out of our own resources; so that, in the end they gain more by their losses than we do by our victories. If I had my own way I would exclude trade from every captured city, and convert every one of them into a military post."

"This, General," said I, "would be a severe blow to the business community of the Northern States, who, having greatly suffered by the war, need some kind of compensation for their losses." "And who," said the General, "in return for the privilege of trading, will supply the rebels with all kinds of military stores, from a leather belt to a blanket. The business community, sir, will make money, even at the expense of our country's interests and the honor of our flag. They will make money anyhow. Look at the city of Memphis, for instance, open to trade immediately after its surrender. What has been the result of the privilege granted to commerce on that occasion? Why, to give Fort-Set all the supplies he wanted, and ten or twenty thousand men besides. I know that my advice will be unheeded; the pressure of the commercial class, I am well aware, will defeat the measures I have suggested or can recommend; still I deem it my duty to clear my own responsibility by protesting against any effort having for its object the opening of the port of Savannah to American commerce."

"General," I replied, "your popularity in the Northern States is so great, that you can, I think, take such steps as you choose, without fear of seeing them thwarted by the administration."

"Perhaps so," said he, "but mark this: I am here for a few days only; when I leave the city the cotton sharks will pounce upon it and devour everything they can lay their hands upon. As to the popularity you speak of, I know very well of what stuff it is made. I am popular long as I am successful. Not only the American press, but the London papers, praise me now as the great General of the age. Why? Because I have crossed a great extent of country, and by a long and perilous march have caused an important city to fall into our hands."

All this is very well, but suppose in the campaign I am about to undertake I meet the combined forces of Lee, Beauregard, and Hardee, and fall: what would be my fate then? Why, every laurel I have won, everything I have done, would be forgotten; there is not a true high enough to hang upon; I should be dragged down from the pillar of fame to rot in obscurity in some remote corner of the West; and the great general would be an impostor."

"But, General, with all our recent successes, and with all the plans in view, don't you think the war is nearly at an end?" "At an end? The war at an end? Well, sir, if you want my opinion on that subject, I will state that so far from being at an end, the war is only about to begin; the policy of giving up their sea and river coast cities, although taking away some of the prestige of the confederacy in making it materially stronger than it retained them in their possession; while the opening of the same cities to trade by the federal government is efficiently supplying the rebels with all the goods they need to receive by blockade runners, at a cheaper price, and with less risk and inconvenience to themselves."

Such is, in brief, the summary of the conversation I had with Gen. Sherman on the occasion of my trip to Savannah, and I have given, if not the exact language, at least the ideas expressed in my conversation with him.

A BAD PRACTICE.—Many persons who use kerosene lamps at night, when lighting a lamp for a short time or going to bed, turn the wick down low in order to save a trifle of the consumption of oil. The consequence is that the air of the room soon becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapors, by the gas produced by combustion, and also by the minute particles of smoke and soot which are thrown off. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that persons are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Tracheitis and inflammation of the throat and lungs, headache, dizziness, and nausea are among its effects.

SCRIBING ON NURS.—We have sometimes known to be found so tight that no wrench would remove them. This was because they had been held in the hand till they became warm, and being then applied to very cold screws in winter, they contracted by cooling on, and thus held the screw with an immovable grasp. Always avoid putting a warm nut on a cold screw; and to remove it, apply a large heated iron in contact with the nut, so as to heat and expand it, and it will loosen at once—or a cloth wet with boiling water will accomplish the same purpose.

UNRAVELING.—A man coming home late one night, a little more than "half-sea," feeling thirsty, procured a glass of water and drank it. In doing so he swallowed a small ball of silk that lay in the bottom of his tumbler, the end catching in his teeth. Feeling something in his mouth, and not knowing what it was, he began pulling at the end, and the little ball unraveling, he soon had fastened in his hand a small end apparently. Terrified, he shouted at the top of his voice, "Wife! wife! I say, wife, come here! I am unraveling!"

Some years ago there was a bill introduced in the Georgia Legislature to lay a tax of ten dollars a year on all jackasses. Some appreciative member proposed to amend it so as to include lawyers and doctors. The amendment was accepted, and amidst much jocular-ity the bill passed. Several efforts have since been made to repeal it, but in vain, and to this day all jackasses, lawyers and doctors are obliged to pay a yearly tax of ten dollars.

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